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[Vol. XIII.]

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The following thoughts were very hastily thrown together by the author, at the request of some of his friends.—They have few, if any, pretensions to originality or elegance.—That they appear now in print is to be entirely attributed to the partiality of those who have solicited their publication.—To partial readers alone will they appear in any degree worthy of the occasion, and it is hoped that criticism will treat with lenity a production which aspires only to please those who are already disposed to grant it every indulgence.

EULOGY

On the late

ILLUSTRIOUS CITIZEN,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

Delivered in Lexington, on Saturday the 25th January, 1800.

Friends and Fellow Citizens,

A MELANCHOLY occasion has this day called us together. The Hero whose superior excellence did honor to our species, and interested the feelings of the whole family of mankind, is now no more. In veneration of such a man, to exchange the accustomed walks of pleasure, for the house of mourning—to bewail its inmost recesses with tears of gratitude to his memory—to catch if possible, some portion of his ethereal spirit as it mounts from this earthly sphere, into perished union with congenial spirits above—is a laudable custom, coeval with society, and sanctioned by the example of the wisest nations.

The Egyptians with whom the arts and sciences are supposed to have originated, not only celebrated the names, but also embalmed the bodies of their deceased heroes, that they might long by their examples stimulate succeeding generations to the practice of virtuous and commendable actions.—The Athenians, an intelligent and enlightened people, pursued a similar policy, and by an express law, ordained orations and splendid funerals, in honor of those who gloriously fell in the cause of their country.—Their example was imitated by the Romans, and this solemn ceremony was performed in the great assemblies of the people, by the most accomplished orators and historians.

The moral tendency of these institutions was truly sublime.—It taught the important and instructive lesson, "that however tyrants and traitors might extort or steal applause during their lives, an impartial posterity would try their characters by the standard of truth, and condemn them to dark oblivion or merited contempt."

We may farther remark, that men are more disposed to imitate, than to be taught; and are more influenced by the example of illustrious characters, than by written precepts. The actions of men are more persuasive than their words. The latter sometimes deceive, the former never. The glorious deeds of "other times" resound in our ears, and sink deep in our hearts; and even in our own day we sympathize with those who have nobly triumphed, or greatly suffered in our behalf.

The loss which America has sustained, and her deep sense of that loss, are unparalleled in the annals of the world.—This consideration will more than justify the general distress; and account for the general solicitude to evince our respect for the memory of the ever honored dead.

Whilst the most celebrated characters recorded on the historic page, have been distinguished only at particular and short periods of their lives—whilst their virtues have emitted only transient flames—the splendor of our Washington rose with the morning of his life, blazed through its meridian, and set with unclouded lustre. It was his to display the vigor of his mind at an early age, and to ripen the manly virtues of his heart in the rugged encounter of fatigues and dangers.—The French as early as the year 1753 had commenced hostilities against the Western part of Virginia, at that time a British colony. The administration of Virginia, resolved to demand of the French the cession and pretext of their hostilities. Our hero had then barely attained his twenty-first year.—Born to an affluent fortune—rocked in the downy cradle of luxury—endowed with a fine person—capable of

enjoying the gay amusements of youth, and of thining in the giddy circles of fashion—he abandons all the allurements of ease, and listens only to the calls of honor and of patriotism.—He disdains a voluptuous life of indolence and folly, and determines like Hercules, to feign himself for grand exploits, in the rough school of toils and adversity. He offers himself as a missionary to the French commandant on the Ohio.—The offer is gratefully accepted.—The distance to the French fortress is more than four hundred miles; and half that distance a frightful wilderness, interrupted by stupendous mountains, and inhabited only by savages. Neither the difficulties of the route, the inclemency of the season, nor the dangers with which the enterprise was attended, could shake his intrepid soul. He sets out on foot, accompanied by but a single companion, discharges the duties of his mission, and returns in safety to the arms of his affectioned friends.

The heroism of feeble minds is soon exhausted—but he whose loss we this day deplore, was not contented with mere occasional displays of fortitude and enterprise. Invincible perseverance formed a prominent feature in his character, during the whole course of his life—accordingly we find him in the twenty-second year of his age retracing the gloomy path which he so recently explored, and leading a small band of gallant followers to the defence of the Western frontiers. After various successful and heroic efforts, he is at length surrounded by his enemy; and after nobly repelling a force three times as numerous as his own, he exerts an honorable capitulation from savage Indians and their successful allies.—Indefatigable in the pursuit of glory and the defence of his country, he soon after resumes his arms, and appears on the same theatre where he had lately been so gloriously unfortunate.—When the unexpected rashness of his commander had sacrificed his troops to an unseen foe, our Washington gallantly mitigated the disasters which he had foreseen but could not prevent, and by covering the retreat of the British veterans, preserved them from destruction.—Victory soon after every where crowned the arms of Britain; peace was proclaimed, and Washington retired to the enjoyment of rural quiet, and domestic happiness.

When the British government, at peace with other nations, determined to reduce her colonies under the yoke, Washington was amongst the first to risk his all in defence of our freedom, & to spurn the base offers of a tyrannical monarch.—His character secured him the suffrages of his fellow citizens, and he became a delegate to the ever memorable Congress of 1774. Possessed of a large portion of acquired knowledge, directed by a sound judgment, he was better qualified for that exalted station than many others, who to a greater brilliancy of parts, added the eccentricity of original genius. But the voice of his country soon obliged him to exchange his post in the public council, for the supreme command of the armies of America.—It was then that all the astonishing energies of his great mind were called into action.—It was then that his services and sufferings in the general cause, imposed such obligations on his fellow citizens, as no future acknowledgments, no display of gratitude could discharge.—The truth of this remark will be attested, by a moment's reflection on any one of the many memorable instances in which he rescued his country from impending ruin. The people of New-Jersey in 1777 witnessed the most critical period of our revolutionary war. They beheld an open field a numerous well clad, well appointed and pursuing army—On the other, a few miserable beings who from their mean habitations, were held in contempt, dying for safety, & staining the snow with their bloody footsteps. To add to their disasters, the American troops were daily perishing by disease, and had not a single tent to shelter their naked, sickly frames, from the inclemency of the weather. Daily desertions took place and even the most fawning friends of the revolution, waited the event in the most awful suspense.—In this extreme emergency, amidst these tempests of adversity, our hero preserved the wonted integrity of his character—

As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
Swells from the vale and midway leaves the storm;
Tho' round its breast the rolling clouds are spread,
Eternal Summer settles on its head.

Will it be credited by posterity, that with his miserable dejected followers, he faced upon a pursuing enemy and vanquished them in the actions of Trenton & Princeton, the details of which will never be forgotten by his grateful country.—These splendid victories resembled a refreshing breeze from the dead, to the despairing friends of liberty. The gloom of despair was dispelled by the smiles of hope and from that conspicuous era, the American prospects continued to brighten, until their liberties were consummated, by a solemn recognition of their independence.

I shall not anticipate your reflections on the various splendid achievements by which this father of our country erected the stupendous fabric of our liberty.—They are too numerous to be recapitulated—too brilliant to derive lustre from the feeble voice of eulogy.—His whole military career was one incessant blaze of light and glory.—It presents the most pleasing images to the mind, and will afford unceasing delight to those plastic souls, who indulge in the luxurious pleasures of imagination.—For if the recollection of the beautiful and sublime objects of inanimate creation, charm the fancy and captivate the heart—will not the soul be ravished by the truly sublime contemplation of a character raised by providence, to snatch the blood-stained sceptre from the grasp of a tyrant, and to give freedom and felicity to a whole nation.—The superior pleasure derived from such elevated conceptions is finely portrayed by the poet,

"Look then abroad thro' nature to the range,
Of planets, suns, and adamantine spheres,
Wheeling unbroken thro' the void immense;
And think O man! can this capacious scene
With half that kindling majesty, dilate
The dream conceiving, as when Brutus rose
Refract from the troise of Caesar's fate
Amid the crowd of patriots, and his arm
Aloft extending, like eternal Jove,
When Jove brings down the Thunder, call'd
Aloud
On Tully's name, and shook his crimson steel,
And bade the father of his country hail!
For in the tyrant profane in the dust,
And Rome again is free."

Yes! my friends, his military exploits shall be celebrated—they shall be celebrated not only amongst us, but in every language, in the annals of every nation, and the most distant posterity shall proclaim them.—The fame of military actions however, seems, I know not how, to be drowned amidst the groans of the dying—the shouts of armies and the din of war. But when we hear of a compassionate, a generous, a humane, a just, a moderate, a prudent action, performed during the triumph of victory, when men are generally proud and insolent—with such an ardent affection are we inflamed that we are frequently in love with persons whom we have never seen; and this not only whilst we contemplate realities, but even whilst we survey the pictures of the imagination.—Caesar and Pompey may have equalled our Washington in arms—but Pompey violated the authority of his country and Caesar passed the Rubicon—whilst Washington disbanded his army, and resumed the dignified character of a private citizen.—

During the long lapse of nearly half a century, this benefactor of mankind never refused his ready aid when called from the bosom of retirement, into the service of his country.—The industry, patience, and zeal, which he displayed whilst at the head of our executive department, will be acknowledged to have exhibited at an advanced age, those extraordinary powers of mind for which he was always so eminently distinguished. It belongs not to the present age dispassionately to decide on the policy which governed his long administration.—Experience and an impartial posterity will most justly determine the merits of those political disputes, which, at present, divide the public mind—but whilst some nice shades of difference, discriminated his opinions from those of many of his fellow citizens, all agreed that every part of his conduct was dictated by a spirit, pure, disinterested, and inviolably attached to the happiness of his country.

His political character possessed a high degree of excellence. He was endowed with a firm undaunted mind, a vigorous understanding and a feeling heart.—All his impressions were strong and deeply rooted.—From thence and from thence only he spoke and acted.—He was free from every species of dissimulation and deceit—his deliberations were more swayed by what he thought right himself than by what was thought right by others—and when his determination was once taken,

he was not to be diverted from it by fear or favor.—His adherence to truth thro his whole life, was undeviating and uniform. His spirit was too elevated to submit to falsehood, from what ever source it might be supposed to arise, whether from the suggestions of vanity, the impressions of fear, or the dictates of malice.—His humanity and greatness of soul were pure, and unaffected.—No man did a great or benevolent action with less ostentation, less consciousness of merit, or less desire of gaining applause.—In the political, as well as more private relations of life, he was greatly beloved; in all the qualities necessary for friendship, he was seldom been equalled. Through the whole of his public and private conduct, there appeared a strain of manly sincerity.—From his cradle to his grave, he perhaps never on any one occasion, sacrificed reality to appearances, or courted applause from others, which was not justified by the approbation of his own heart. Engaged in the busy scenes of life, he knew human nature, and the most proper method of accomplishing proposed objects. His passions were subdued and subjected to reason.—His soul superior to party spirit, to prejudice, and illiberal views, moved according to the impulses it received from an honest heart, a good understanding, common sense and a sound judgment.—He was habituated to view things on every side, to consider them in all relations, and to trace the probable and possible consequences of proposed measures.—Much addicted to close thinking, his mind was constantly employed.—By frequent and long continued exercise, his understanding and judgment expanded so as to be able to discern truth, and to know what was proper to be done in every emergency.

Such, my fellow citizens, was the man whose memory you wish to cherish—whose virtues should be engraved on the tablets of your minds, and embalmed in the sanctuary of your hearts.—We all knew his character and loved him more than I am able to express—I have not however dealt in extravagant Eulogy, which may sometimes amuse the living, but can never characterize the dead. It belonged to him I have attempted to commemorate, to be as jealous of undeserved praise, as of unmerited censure; and I have endeavored to delineate his character in such a manner, as his magnanimous spirit would have approved. I could not exaggerate his virtues, and you will not believe that I would set down aught in malice.—Why should I now deviate from the truth?

Can stored up or animated mind,
Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath?
Can honor's voice provoke the silent dust,
Or flattery's foot the cold soldier of death?

Alas my friends he is gone—he is gone—never to return!! Deep is his sleep in the grave, low is his pillow of dust—no more shall he hear the voice of his country—no more shall he awake at her call.—Farewell thou bravest of men! thou conqueror in the field!—But the field shall behold thee no more—nor the dark world be lightened with the splendor of thy steel.—The historic page shall preserve thy name—Future ages shall hear of thee—they shall hear of thy immortal REMOVAL!!

European Intelligence.

France.

PARIS, October 17.

ARMY OF THE EAST.

Camp before Acre, 10 May.

Buonaparte general in chief, to the executive directory.

Citizens Directors,

I have acquainted you that Achmet Deggazar, Pacha of Acre, Tripoli and Damas had been appointed Pacha of Egypt; that he had assembled a considerable body of troops and had brought his advanced guard to Elarchy, threatening the rest of Egypt with immediate invasion; that Turkish transports were collecting in the port of Maeli, threatening to carry troops before Alexandria at the approaching fine season; that by the movements which excited in Arabia, it was to be expected that the number of people from Yambo, who had crossed the Red Sea, would increase in the spring.

You have seen by my last dispatch, the rapidity with which the army has passed the desert; the taking of Elarchy, Gaza,

and Juffa, the dispersion of the enemy's army, which has lost its military stores, part of its camp, field equipment, &c.

There remained yet two months before the proper season for disembarkation. I determined to pursue the remains of the enemy's army, and to nourish during two months, the war in the heart of Syria. We marched for Acre.

AFFAIR OF KAKOUN.

The 15th March, at 10 in the morning, we perceived beyond the village of Kakoun the enemy's army, which had taken a position on our flanks: their left composed of people of Naplouse (formerly Samaritans) was supported by a rising ground of difficult access; the cavalry was formed on the right.

General Kleber fell on the enemy's cavalry; gen. Laines attacked the left; general Murat displayed the cavalry in the centre.

General Laines overturned the enemy, killed a great many, and pursued them two leagues in the mountains.

Gen. Kleber, after a light firing, put to flight the right of the enemy, and pursued them closely; they took the road to Acre.

COMBAT OF KAISIA.

The 17th March, at 8 in the night, we took possession of Kaisia; and the English fleet was at anchor in the Road.

Four pieces of besieging artillery, which I had caused to be embarked at Alexandria, on four transports were taken off Kaisia by the English.

Several boats loaded with bombs and provisions escaped and anchored at Kaisia; the English attempted to carry them off, but were repulsed by general Lambert, who killed or wounded 100 men, made 30 prisoners, and seized a large shipload with a canonade, and a 30 pounder.

It only remained for us to put our field equipment in order of battle before Acre. We attacked in breach a tower which was the most projecting part of the town; the mine failed, the counter scarp did not fly. Citizen Mailly who went down to reconnoitre the effect of the mine, was killed. You will see by the journal of the fight, that on the 26th and 30th of March, 7th and 15th of April, the enemy made vigorous sallies, in which he was repulsed with loss, by gen. Vial.

That on the 1st of April, our mines blew up the counter scarp, but that the breach was not found practicable.

The 31st March, gen. Murat took possession of Saffet, the ancient Bethulia. The inhabitants went to the place where Judith killed Holofernes. The same day gen. Junot took possession of Nazareth.

COMBAT OF NAZARETH.

A numerous army was marching from Damas. They passed the Jourdan the 6th April.

The advanced guard fought all day of the 6th, against gen. Junot, who, with 500 men of the 2d and 10th half brigades, put it to flight, took 5 colors, and covered the field of battle with dead. A famous combat, which does much honor to French sang-froid.

COMBAT OF CANA.

The 9th April gen. Kleber set off from the camp of Acre—he marched to the enemy, and met him near the village of Cana; he formed himself in two squares. After having fought part of the day, each of them re-entered his own camp.

BATTLE OF MOUNT TABOR.

The 11th April, the enemy pulled over the right of gen. Kleber, and halted in the plains of Edlecon, in order to form a junction with the Naplousians.

General Kleber transported himself between the river Jourdan and the enemy; turned Mount Tabor, and marched all the night of the 15th to the 16th, in order to attack him in the night.

He arrived in presence of the enemy at day-break: he formed a division in a square battalion. A crowd of enemies surrounded him on all sides: he was exposed all day to cavalry attacks; but repulsed them all with the greatest bravery.

The division of Bon had set off the 14th at noon, from the camp at Acre, and found itself on the 16th, at 9 in the morning, at the heels of the enemy, who occupied an immense field of battle. We never before saw so much cavalry manœuvring, charging and moving in all directions, so as to form with the division of Kleber, the three angles of an equilateral triangle, of 2000 fathoms side-way. The enemy was in the centre. Being arrived at gun-shot, we showed ourselves; terror pervaded the enemy's ranks; in a trice that cloud of cavaliers retired in disorder, and gained the river Jourdan: the enemy gained the heights. Night saved it.

Next day I caused the villages of Gahine, Houzeir, and Onalm to be burnt, to punish the Naplousians. Gen. Kleber pursued the enemy as far as the Jourdan.

COMBAT OF SAFFET.

General Murat had set off the 12 April from the camp in order to raise the siege of Saffet, and carry away the magazines of Teberich; he beat the enemy's column, and made himself master of the baggage. Thus, that army which was announced with so much parade, as numerous, said the inhabitants, as the stars of heaven and the fands of the sea, a curious assemblage of foot and horsemen, of all countries, re-passed the Jordan with the greatest precipitation, after leaving an immense quantity of dead in the field of battle. If one might judge of their terror by the rapidity of their flight, never has there been any such.

You will see in the journal of the siege of Acre, the different works made on both sides for the passing of the ditch, and to enter the tower, which was mined and counter-mined; that several pieces of 24's being arrived, the town was seriously attacked in breach; that the 26th and 30th April, and 2d May, the enemy made sallies and was vigorously repulsed; that the 8th May, the enemy received a reinforcement, brought by 20 Turkish men of war; that he made four sallies the same day; that he filled our trenches with dead bodies; that we lodged ourselves, after an assault extremely bloody, in one of the points the most essential of the place.

This day we are masters of the principal points of the rampart. The enemy has made a second encampment, supported by the castle of Djezzar. It remained for us to go through the town; it would be necessary to lay a trench before every house, and lose more people than I will to do; the season besides is too far advanced. The object I had in view is fulfilled—Egypt calls me.

I caused a battery of 24's to be placed to raze the palace of Djezzar, and the principal monuments of the town; I caused a thousand bombs to be thrown in, which in so compact a place, must do considerable hurt. Having reduced Acre to a heap of bones, I shall repass the desert, ready to receive the European or Turkish army, which in Mesidor or Thermidor, would land in Egypt. I shall send you from Cairo, a relation of the victories which gen. Dextra has gained in Upper Egypt; he has already destroyed several armies arrived from Arabia, and has almost wholly dispersed the Mamelukes.

In all these affairs, a great number of brave men (braves) are dead, at the head of them are generals Coffarelli and Rouband: a great number are wounded, amongst them are generals Rose & Laine. I have had since my passage of the desert, 500 men killed and wounded. The enemy has lost above 15,000 men.

I ask from you the grade of general of division, for gen. Laine, and the grade of general of brigade for citizen Songis, chief of brigade of artillery.

I have promoted those officers mentioned in the list which you will find annexed hereto. I shall make known to you the traits of courage which have distinguished a great number of brave men.

I have been perfectly pleased with the army, in a kind of war altogether new for Europeans; it shows that nothing can withstand true courage and military talents, and that they are not disinterested at any sort of provisions. The result will be, we hope, an advantageous peace, an increase of glory, and of prosperity for the republic.

Head-Quarters Juffa, 27th May. Buonaparte, General in Chief, to the Executive Directory.

CITIZENS DIRECTORS.

I acquainted you, by the courier I sent you on the 10th May, with the glorious events for the Republic, which have happened since three months in Syria, and the resolution I had formed of speedily repassing the desert, in order to be in Egypt before the month of June.

The batteries of mortars of 24's were established, as I announced to you, in the course of the 12th of May, to raze the house of Djezzar, and to destroy the principal monuments of Acre. They played during 72 hours, and had the desired effect. Fire was constantly in the town.

The garrison, in despair, made a general sally on the 16th. General of brigade, Verdier, commanded the trenches. The combat lasted three hours. The remainder of the troops, which arrived on the 8th, from Constantinople, and exercised after the European manner, attacked our trenches in close columns; we turned in the pots we occupied on the ramparts; by that, the batteries of field

pieces could fire at 80 fathoms on the enemy, with language. Near one half remained on the field of battle; they were then pursued to the town, with the bayonet at their heels. 18 standards were taken.

The opportunity seemed favorable to carry the town: but our spies, the deserters and the prisoners, all agreed in the report, that the plague was making dreadful havoc in the city of Acre; that every day above 60 persons died; that the symptoms were terrible; that in 36 hours the patient would be carried off amidst convulsions resembling that of rage.

Spread over the town, it would have been impossible to prevent the soldiers from pillage: he would have brought at night into the camp, the feed of that terrible scourge, more to be dreaded than all the armies in the world.

The army left Acre on the 21st May, and arrived in the evening at Tentour. It encamped the 22d, on the ruins of Gahine, in the middle of broken columns of marble and granite, which announced what might have been that city formerly.

We arrived at Juffa on the 24th. For these two days past, detachments of the army are on their march towards Egypt.

I shall continue at Juffa some days longer, to blow up the fortifications; I shall afterwards go to punish some cantons for their ill conduct; and shortly after I shall cross the desert, leaving a strong garrison at Elarch. My next dispatch will be dated from Cairo.

American Intelligence.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, January 10. The following letters were, on Wednesday, sent to congress, by the president of the United States:

Gentlemen of the senate, and Gentlemen of the house of representatives, In compliance with the request in one of the resolutions of congress, of the 21st of December last, I transmitted a copy of those resolutions by my secretary Mr. Shaw, to Mrs. Washington, assuring her of the profound respect congress will ever bear to her person and character—of their confidence in the late afflicting dispensation of Providence, and entreating her assent to the interment of the remains of gen. George Washington, in the manner expressed in the first resolution. As the sentiments of that virtuous lady, not less beloved by this nation, than she is at present afflicted, can never be so well expressed as in her own words, I transmit to congress her original letter.

It would be an attempt of too much delicacy, to make any comments upon it—but there can be no doubt, that the nation at large, as well as all the branches of the government, will be highly gratified by any arrangement which may diminish the sacrifice she makes of her individual feelings.

JOHN ADAMS

United States, }
January 6, 1800, }
Mount Vernon, Dec. 31, 1799.

SIR, While I feel with the keenest anguish, the late dispensation of Divine Providence, I cannot be insensible to the mournful tributes of respect and veneration, which are paid to the memory of my dear deceased husband; and as his best services & most anxious wishes were always devoted to the welfare & happiness of his country to know that they were truly appreciated, and gratefully remembered, affords no inconsiderable consolation.

Taught by the great example, which I have so long laid before me, never to oppose my private wishes to the public will, I must content to the request made by congress, which you have had the goodness to transmit to me; and in doing this I need not—I cannot fail, what a sacrifice of individual feeling I make to a sense of public duty.

I remain very respectfully,
Sir, your
Most obedient
Humble servant,
MARTHA WASHINGTON.
The president of the
United States.

Extract of a letter from Alexandria, Virginia.

"General George Washington has left Mount Vernon and all his papers to judge Washington. His negroes are to be free after the death of Mrs. Washington, who during her life, retains possession of the whole estate; and after her death, it is to be divided equally among his own family and her grand children."

[The above, being from a particular friend of the late gen. Washington, it is no doubt authentic.]

The legacy of general Washington to

his nephew judge Washington, we are credibly informed, is a history of the American revolution, written by himself. To those whom the custom of his country imposed it upon him, during his life time, to keep in slavery, he has given their freedom and land to support them.

(Pub. Paper.)

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on Fork Lick creek, in Pendleton county, one iron gray horse, four years old, fifteen and a half hands high, branded with a stirrup iron, pointed and appraised to 121.

Joseph Holsaday.

October 7th, 1799.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

To the Shareers of the Vine-Yard Society. WE the subscribers, managers of the above society, think it a duty incumbent on us to lay before you a statement of what has been done with respect to the Vine-Yard. The improvement began this February, on 750 acres of land, lying in the big bend of the Kentucky river, near the mouth of Hickman creek. It is acknowledged by the best judges, to be a place well chosen, and happily situated for the culture of the vine. Five acres were well prepared, and planted with vines last spring. The time that the hands could be spared from attending on the vine-yard, has been very profitably employed in clearing, cultivating and preparing a farm, the produce of it in corn and vegetables, will be fully sufficient for the sustenance of the hands the present year. The success in planting, and the growth of the vines, have been beyond the expectations of those well acquainted with their culture in Europe. We can assure you, and the people of Kentucky in general, that in less than four years, wine may be drunk on the banks of the Kentucky, produced from European stock. We also take the liberty of requesting a punctual payment of the three fifths ordered by the standing committee. Some of the hands have not been paid for their last year's services—Several additional laborers have been hired for the present year—and in several instances we have been under the necessity of borrowing money, which obliges us to request the utmost promptitude of you in immediately sending forward the sums now due, to Goshert Banks, who is appointed collector, for the purpose of receiving it. There are a few shares on hand to be disposed of.—Those who have subscription papers on hand are directed to send them forward to Mr. Banks, as soon as possible.

Walker Bayler, } manager.
Robt. Patterson, } genl.
January 27th, 1800. } 31

CHEAP HARDWARE.

Just arrived at Lexington, from England, and brought all the way in the *Fortitude* (schooner), was manufactured by the subscriber—
CONSISTING of table knives & forks, from seven shillings and six pence, to seven dollars & a half a dozen. Pocket knives from seven shillings and six pence, to seven dollars & a half a dozen. Defect of those knives, from seven shillings and six pence, to seven dollars & a half a dozen. Carving do. at six shillings a pair. Children's do. at one shilling and six pence do. Butlers knives, and wavy do. whittling knives, green and white ivory, bone, bone, horn, ebony, ebony, and canvaswood. A great variety of pruning knives, both straight and to flat. Pocket knives of various sorts. A quantity of barbed iron knives at nine pence each—and a great variety of other pen knives of various prices. A few fruit knives with silver blades, &c. Women's cutlery, from nine pence a pair to a dollar and a half. Shaving, soap and safety razors from nine pence each to nine shillings. Razor drops (to hold a couple of razors) at various prices. Sho-makers' awls, dotted, best blue, and pegging do. from six shillings a gross to fifteen shillings. Various kinds of shoe racks, from one shilling and six pence, to two shillings and three pence a gross. Joiners' punches. Calk steel for flattening tennon, hand, and frame saws, from four pence half penny, to thirteen pence half penny each. Brass ink stands. Elegant Britannia metal teapots and cream ewers, that look as well as silver, and don't cost one twentieth part of the price. Cane sticks. Table and tea spoons. Small and large boxes of the same metal. A variety of tinware, and curious cork boxes. Twenty thousand white chisel needles, &c. Very handsome superfine cloth, kerseymer, and many elegant patterns of broadcloth for waistcoats—now selling (at the store lately occupied by Mr. Charles Humphreys) by WHOLESALE and RETAIL. Country dealers will be allowed a good statement of the goods on hand, at 25 per cent. Those who want to make up an assortment, are requested to be speedy in their application, as they will not be long upon sale.

John Slater.

Lexington, January 21st, 1800. } 31

CHEAP GOODS.

SAMUEL & GEORGE TROTTER, Have just received from Philadelphia, A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDIZE, CONSISTING OF Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Glass, China and Queensware, Bar Iron, Steel, &c. &c. Which, for CASH in hand, they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms.

Lexington, December 23th, 1799.

FEATHERS WANTED.

EXCELLENT PICKED COTTON GIVEN in exchange for an equal weight of GEESE or DUCKS FEATHERS, at this office.

January 23d, 1800.

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor creases and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page shows the binding of the book, and the overall tone is a warm, off-white or light beige.

SACRED TO THE MUSES.

EVENING.

By DR. JOHNSON.

EVENING now from purple wings
Sheds the grateful gifts the bring;
Brilliant drops bedeck the mead;
Cooling breezes hush the reed;
Shake the reed, and curl the dream
Silver'd o'er with Cynthia's beam;
Near the chequer'd lonely grove
Hears, and keeps thy secret, love,
Stella, thither let us stray!
Lightly o'er the dewy way.
Phœbus drives his burning car
Hence, my lovely Stella, far.
In his head the quiver of night,
Round us pours a lambent light;
Light that seems but just to show
Breasts that beat, and cheeks that glow!
Let us now, in whisper'd joy,
Envy's silent hours employ;
Silence be, and conscious shades,
Please the heart that love invades:
Other pleasures give them pain;
Lovers all but love disdain.

ANECDOTE.

A gentleman in Ireland, remarkable for what is called bulls, was met one day, in morning; "How now Frank," says his acquaintance, "Who are you mourning for?" "For my poor wife Frank," answered he. "God bless me!" says the other. "Indeed it is very true, says Frank, she would have been three weeks dead, if she lived till last Wednesday."

MY wife Elizabeth Harrod, has left my bed and board without any just provocation, and therefore I forewarn all persons from harboring her, or taking any assignment or dealing with her in any manner whatsoever, as I don't intend to discharge them.

Edward Harrod.

Madison county, Jan. 8, 1800.

Will be let to the Lowest Bidder, ON Thursday the 20th day of February next, at John Higbee's, on South Elkhorn, Fayette county, the building of A BRICK MEETING-HOUSE: to be let separately. Any persons willing to undertake the said building, or any part thereof, may know the size and plan of the said house by applying to the trustees, or either of them, before the day of letting.

Richard Allen,
John Keller,
Abm. Bowman,
John Young,

NOTICE.

THE commissioners appointed by the county court of Fayette, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to reduce in one the several acts to ascertain the boundaries of, & for proceffioning lands," to perpetuate testimony respecting the following entry, to wit: "Richard Mafferson enters, 22,277 1-2 acres on treasury warrant, No. 19,465, to be laid off twice as long as wide, to include a mulberry tree, marked thus, T F and two hickories, with four chops in each, to include the said three marked trees, near the centre thereof, the said three trees, standing on the hunters' trace leading from Bryan's station, over to the waters of Hingston, on the dividing ridge, between the waters of Hingston and the waters of Elkhorn, beginning 1495 poles south-west from the above marked trees, running thence north 1334 poles, thence east 2665 poles, thence south 1334, thence west to the beginning, for quantity," will meet on the 25th day of February next, at the house of Peter Moore, on the said dividing ridge, and from thence proceed to the special calls of said entry, to perpetuate the testimony of sundry witnesses respecting the same, and to do such other things as may be necessary, and directed by the said act.

Robert Johnson & others,
January 27, 1800. Attorneys of Richard Mafferson.

* The two letters are joined together.

A TAVERN.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has opened

TAVERN

at the sign of the Sheaf of wheat, just back of the court-house. He is furnished with every necessary which may tend to accommodate those who may call upon him.

THOMAS TIBBATES.

Lexington, January 1st, 1799.

12. B. Travellers can always be furnished with travelling liquors, brown liquors, venison do, dried beef, beef tongues, cheese &c. &c.

METALIC RHEUMATIC RINGS.

EDWARD WEST,

ON High street Lexington, respectfully notices the public, that he has discovered an effectual cure for the Rheumatic, Rheumatic Pain and Cramps, by means of Metallic Rings, of a particular composition. The following certificates of the benefits already derived from the use of this cure, he flatters himself will be the best evidence of their utility—and as they can be obtained at a small expense, will recommend them to the afflicted. Apply at above.

Lexington, December 11th, 1799.

I do certify, that I have had the rheumatism in both my arms, till they were much swollen; I tried different kind of medicine, to no effect; I then applied to Edward West, for some of his rheumatic rings; after wearing them a short time, I was entirely released from both the pain and swelling, and am now perfectly well. Given under my hand this 2d day of July, 1799.

Patty Cook, Lexington.

I do hereby certify that my wife has been much afflicted with pain, as if she would have lost the use of her arm, and by wearing two rings made by Mr. Edward West, for that purpose, she appears to be perfectly well. Given under my hand this 22d day of November, 1799.

Richard Care,
on Clear creek, about 13 miles from Lexington.

I do certify that I have had the rheumatic pain in my knees and hips three years, and could receive no benefit from the doctors: I then applied to Mr. Edward West, for some of his rheumatic rings, and by wearing it a short time, I was released from the pain, and I do believe it will perfectly cure me. Given under my hand this 29th day of November, 1799.

William Kenny.

I do hereby certify that I had pain in my arm, and I do believe by wearing a ring I have got Mr. West's, I have got clear of the pain.

William Ross.

Lexington December 4th, 1799.

I do hereby certify that my wife has been much afflicted with the rheumatic pain, and by all appearance would have lost the use of her limbs, and by wearing two rings made by Edward West, for that purpose, she appears perfectly well. Given under my hand this 29th day of December, 1799.

Isaac Barr.

about 6 miles west from Lexington.

I do certify that my wife had the rheumatism in one of her arms, and by wearing a ring made by Mr. Edward West, for that purpose, she appears to be greatly relieved here, and I believe will perfectly cure her. Given under my hand this 6th day of December, 1799.

Azariah Higgins.

about 5 miles nearly north from Lexington.

I do certify that I have had the rheumatism in my wrist, and by wearing a ring made by Mr. Edward West, for that purpose, she appears to be greatly relieved here, and I believe will perfectly cure her. Given under my hand this 6th day of December, 1799.

Benjamin Beeler.

about 6 miles from Lexington.

I do hereby certify that I have been afflicted with rheumatic pain for nine years, and by wearing a ring made by Mr. Edward West, for that purpose, I have been entirely well these six months. Given under my hand this 7th day of December, 1799.

John Cook, Lexington.

Fayette County, Ga.

This day personally appeared, Edward West, of High street, in Lexington, divers times before me, a Justice of the peace for the county aforesaid, and made oath that he received the foregoing certificates of the several persons whose names are thereunto written, & that he believes the contents thereof to be true. Given under my hand and seal this 7th day of December, 1799.

J. Macoun, (seal.)

I hereby certify that for several years last past, I have been much afflicted with a rheumatism—Mr. Edward West of Lexington, kindly sent me with one of his rheumatic rings, which I have generally worn, and have been entirely free from all symptoms of that complaint ever since. Given under my hand this 17th day of December, 1799.

Jeise Williams,

Bourbon County.

N. B. All those who have used any of my rings, are recommended to forward to me certificates of their effects, as soon as convenient, and oblige.

His humble servant,

E. WEST.

Lexington, December 12th, 1799.

TANNING AND CURRYING.

WANTED immediately two active BOYS, as apprentices to the above branches, from the age of 14 to 18 years old.

Philip Clay, Danville.

JOHN CLAY,

HAS JUST RECEIVED AND NOW OPENING, A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

IN the house formerly occupied by Mr. Robert Barr, opposite Messrs. Stannard and George Trotter's, which he will sell on low terms for Cash or Country Produce, viz. Tobacco, Hemp, and Good Clean Wheat, delivered at any of the merchant wharfs in this county or in Woodford. He will purchase for which he will give one half Cash.

Lexington, December 3d, 1799.

TO RENT,

And possession given immediately, THAT excellent stand at the corner of Main and Court streets, Lexington, known by the name of the old court house. The house is two story, with two rooms on each floor, 18 feet square, with a fire-place in each; also two good dry cellars, 18 feet square. For terms apply to the painter hereof.

Territory of the United States } Hamilton,
North-west of the river Ohio. } Jan. 1st,
COMMON PLACES, August term, 1799.

John McCullough, vs. Abner Wilkinson. WHEREAS, a writ of foreign attachment hath issued out of the court of common pleas, in the county aforesaid, returnable in the same court on the first Tuesday of August, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, at the suit of John McCullough, against the lands, tenements, goods, chattels, effects, rights and credits of Abner Wilkinson, for three hundred dollars, by virtue whereof the sheriff of the county aforesaid hath attached fifty-three acres of land, the property of the said Abner Wilkinson. Notice therefore is hereby given to the said Abner Wilkinson, that unless he appears and gives special bail to the said action, judgment will be entered against him, and the land so as aforesaid attached, will be disposed of agreeably to the direction of the statute in such case lately adopted.

By order of the court,

John S. Gano, proby. n. c.

JACOB BURNETT, atty. for the plff.

LAWSON McCULLOUGH,

TAILOR.

TAKE this method of informing his friends and customers, that he has rented a room on Main street up stairs, in the house where Mr. Robert Barr formerly lived, two doors below Messrs. Trotter & Scott's three, where he carries on his business. Those who will please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done with dispatch, neatness and punctuality.

Lexington November 18th, 1799.

WANTED

AT the school house at the Town fork Baptist meeting house, a School-Master, to teach Reading, Writing Arithmetic and English Grammar: a teacher who can come well recommended, for his abilities and moral character, will meet with good encouragement. A teacher with a family can be accommodated with a good log house with a stone chimney, & two acres of land; one for a garden & the other for grafs.

Henry Payne.

January 13th, 1800.

TO BE SOLD,

BY virtue of a decree of the district court, held in Lexington, in a suit in chancery, wherein Hugh McIlwain was complainant, and James Calquhoun, defendant, pronounced at the last March term, of the said court, will be exposed to sale at the door of the late house, in the town of Danforth, on the 17th day of next March, it being the first day of the District and Federal courts, 6000 acres of land, situate lying and being in the county of Gallatin, entered in the name of John May, from him assigned to Gilbert Inley, and from him to Alexander Dick, and by him conveyed to James Fenton Mercer, and conveyed by James Fenton Mercer, to James Calquhoun.

Ons Beatty,
Daniel Weinger,
William Triggs,
John Logan,
Thomas Tansall.

January 8th, 1800.

I HAVE just arrived from Philadelphia with a very large and general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

In addition to those remaining on hand.

From terms on which those GOODS were laid in, they can be sold on as low, (if not on lower terms) than any ever imported into this state.

For sale also, a general assortment of LAW, HISTORY, DIVINITY, AND SCHOOL BOOKS.

WRITING PAPER of the best quality, with WAFERS, QUILLS, SLATES and SLATE PENCILS.

An elegant COACHEE

WITH PLATED HARNESS, also for sale.

WILLIAM LEAVY.

Lexington, Dec. 27, 1799.

JUST RECEIVED,

And now opening for sale, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARD WARE, QUEEN'S WARE, &c.

which will be sold very low for Cash; but no credit need be expected.

George Tegarden.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A QUANTITY OF

BARLEY & HOPS.

Apply at George Anderson's Store, or A. Holmer's brewery.

Lexington, September 23d, 1799.

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY.

THE trustees of the Transylvania University anxious to diffuse the benefits of the institution as extensively as possible, have resolved to inform the inhabitants of Kentucky, and the Western country in general, of the arrangements which they have recently made for the promotion of academic and professional studies. It has long been a subject of sincere regret to the trustees, that the want of an institution, in which the youth of the country could be educated, and in which they could complete their education, and qualify themselves for professional engagements. The trustees flatter themselves that this want of complaint will no longer exist. The trustees of the Transylvania University, with the Transylvania Seminary, at Lexington, have the objects, to it has combined the powers and efforts of the two institutions, and affords a pleasing prospect of harmony and public utility.

The limits of this publication will not allow the trustees to state, in a particular manner, the advantages which they anticipate from the regulations lately adopted. They must therefore wait until experience shall enable them to state. At present they can only observe in general terms, and in a few words, their opinion, could tend to preserve the moral, to enlarge the understandings, to polish the manners of the youth committed to their charge, have been disregarded. To effectuate these ends, they have prepared an approved code of academic laws, has been prepared for the University, and will be enforced with vigilance and impartiality by the different officers, who are themselves to be accountable to the trustees for the faithful performance of the duties of their stations. Would the trustees announce to the public the foliowide with which they are determined to watch over the morals of the youth, they place themselves in the most unequivocal manner, that no influence shall be used to seduce to those principles of religion which are contradictory of the different facts. It is their unalterable determination, that no student shall be left at perfect liberty in the formation of their religious creeds. As the trustees, in common with those of every other institution of the kind in Europe and America, considered the liberal training as forming an essential part of a liberal course, they have made ample provision for it by the appointment of the rev. James Welch, professor of the learned languages, in which from his experience in teaching, his industry, and his talents, they have no doubt of his giving quality him. The rev. James Welch, who is distinguished for his exertions for the promotion of literature, in the Western country, cannot have escaped the public notice, or the approbation of his countrymen. Mathematics, Geography, Natural Philosophy, and Astronomy.

Belle Letters, Logic, Metaphysics, and Moral Philosophy, are committed to the care of James Welch, principal of the University. The aid which he will derive from his colleagues, will enable him to devote his attention to those studies, which are the least and most important in the course of Academic education.

In order to complete the plan contemplated by the founders of the University, the trustees have also made provision for the study of the learned professions. Either or either the above named gentlemen will feel it a duty, until a professor be appointed, to superintend the studies of such youth as may devote themselves to the study of the law.

As it was obvious to the trustees, that our state jurisdiction could not be studied with equal advantage in any of the Atlantic states, because many of our civil suitors are ignorant of the principles of our law, they thought it their duty to connect with the University, a School of Law; and accordingly have appointed James Welch, Esq. as professor of that branch of liberal education. His long residence at the University of William and Mary, together with twelve years extensive practice in the superior courts of this country, determined the trustees to make the choice; and the number of Law students, who already crowd his class, is the most decided proof of the propriety of the appointment.

The reason for introducing the study of Medicine and Surgery were not left open. Dr. Frederick Ridgely, a physician of long experience, and unquestionable reputation, has been appointed professor of Materia Medica, Anatomy, and the practice of the physic. This gentleman is a well known in the Western country, and any recommendation of him by the trustees would be superfluous.

The important duties of Chemistry, Botany, and Surgery are confided to Dr. James Brown. His great application, and uncommon opportunities of acquiring an accurate, and comprehensive knowledge of those sciences, his early and perfect mode of conveying information have already gained him a considerable class; and from his perseverance and attention the trustees expect the happiest effects.

The library of the University consists of more than 1000 volumes of the best ancient and modern authors; in addition to which the trustees have procured a valuable Law Library for the students of that profession, and have appropriated 200 dollars for the purchase of Medical books, which will soon be sent forward.

Law and Medical societies meet every week in town, in which the fundamental principles of those professions are discussed with a freedom, which cannot fail of affording to every student the best and most advantageous. At these societies the students first attend, and placing themselves on a level with the students, encourage them to that free exercise of the reason, which is so well calculated to exert the dominant powers of the human mind.

The University is now in possession of a considerable philosophical and chemical apparatus, and 500 dollars are appropriated for the purchase of such additions to it, as are most immediately necessary; which sum shall be increased from time to time as the funds may permit.

Boarding can be had with Mr. Welch at the University for the moderate sum of 150 per annum paid half yearly in advance—the students furnishing their own bedding, washing, wood and candles.

The situation is elevated and beautiful; and the public may be well assured that every exertion will be made to render the accommodations of the students as agreeable as possible.

WILLIAM MORTON, Ch. Of the Standing Com.

Lexington Kentucky?

Dec. 24th, 1799.

N. B. Printers in the United States, & Clerks to literature, particularly those on the Western waters are earnestly requested to give the above a place in their respective papers.

TAKEN up by the subscriber on Jeffamine creek, two mare colts, a foal, two years old, both hind feet white, to her ham, a star and snip in the forehead. The other a dark iron gray yearling, appraised to 20 dollars—the foal and the gray 15 dollars.

Wm. Harris.